

## The Evening Herald.

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### BULLY FOR HEAVEN.

JOHN R. HEAVEN of Albuquerque sounded the right note in an interview given out in Santa Fe during the good road convention last week when he opposed the payment of a salary to members of the county road boards and favored the continuance of the present system of service on that very important board without pay. Mr. Heaven holds that there should be, and he believes there are, in every county in this state men of sufficient ability, patriotism and leisure who are willing to give to this public service the time and attention it needs without demanding pay for their time. Work so given by the right kind of men is likely to be better, more thorough work than that from men who are paid a salary for doing the road board duty.

It would seem that we had tried out very thoroughly the use of the state and county road funds and offices as political perquisites. Under the old system of road grafting there was a supervisor in every precinct. He received pay for so many days of actual supervision over road building. He did no supervising, for no work was done. But he drew the pay. The system was a huge political graft, covering the entire state. It is said to be part of the program of the old reactionary Republican bosses to abolish the county road board system and put the old graft system back into effect. Failing in that, and given the election of a Republican lower house, it is proposed to place the appointment of the road boards with the county commissions, and attach a salary to the office. This would amount to about the same system as the old-time system of legalized theft.

The work done by the county road boards since the introduction of the present system, is the most effective, and almost the only effective road work ever done by county authorities in this state. It has been voluntary labor; a labor of love and patriotism, and it has been effective, in almost every county in the state. Attach a salary to the office and it immediately becomes an object of political rivalry. The salary cannot be a large one, and as a result there will be absolutely no object for a man of ability, energy and resource to strive for it in opposition to a bunch of political hangers on, seeking some small reward for party service.

With the selection of the county road boards in the hands of the governor, no matter who the governor may be, and with the office recognized as an honorable one and one of service to the community, a dignified office—and the work of such men as Mr. Heaven, Francis E. Lester and other road enthusiasts has made it such—men of high character and ability will be chosen for the positions. The boards will be kept free from graft and from political influence.

It is well enough to extend the authority of the county road boards along certain lines. But the system as it stands is a good one. We believe with Mr. Heaven that there are plenty of men in every county in this state of sufficient public spirit to take pleasure and pride in doing this work for their several communities, for the pleasure of serving those communities.

As long as there are such men, why put them out of service by making this office a petty political prize?

### A GREAT STATE ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Elephant Butte dam not only is the largest single development unit in the new state of New Mexico, but is also one of the biggest, if not the biggest advertisement we have. The advertising value of the great irrigation project has been felt ever since the reclamation service finally approved its construction. This value is growing greater daily. As the project nears completion it is attracting more and more attention not only among home-seekers but from the newspapers and magazines which pay special attention to development projects.

Collier's recently has given a considerable space to pictures of the

dam. Leslie's also has recently carried photographs of the construction. Several important Sunday newspaper stories about it have been printed recently and others have been placed. Much of this publicity is due to a skillful advertising manager employed by the Elephant Butte Water Users' association. But the project is so huge that from this time forward it will roll up publicity for itself and for the state like a snowball. The following leading editorial from the Birmingham Age-Herald, one of the most widely read newspapers in the south, is a fair example of the general notice the project is now receiving:

"An enormous irrigating project which is said to be greater than that provided for by the great Assuan dam on the River Nile is nearing completion on the Rio Grande river, in New Mexico, 162 miles from El Paso, where the Elephant Butte dam is being constructed. This dam, which is now 85 per cent completed, will irrigate an area of 150,000 acres in New Mexico and Texas. It will cost the United States government approximately \$4,000,000, and will enable the inhabitants of that region to irrigate their land at a cost of 25 per acre per annum.

"Under the terms of a contract the federal government must turn over to New Mexico 60,000 feet of water per acre every year. This means that water to the depth of one foot and covering 60,000 acres of land must be supplied to the state of New Mexico by the government. It is estimated that the government will have been repaid the original expenditure for the dam in twenty years. The Mesilla valley will benefit most by the Elephant Butte dam. It will be made one of the most fertile regions in the west. While not an agricultural state, irrigation will enable New Mexico to grow almost anything that can be grown in other parts of the United States.

"A certain popular novel published a few years ago gave a vivid picture of a great irrigation project in the west, but the remarkable changes that have already been brought about by irrigation in this part of the country do not need the art of a word painter to make them appeal to the imagination. Turning a desert into a gloriously productive farming country is one of the modern wonders of civilization. Even in her sternest aspects nature has been conquered by man. He has achieved no greater victories than his reclamation of the arid regions of the west."

### DOG DAYS AND MAD DOGS.

THE Journal of the American Medical Association speaks a kindly word for the over-heated dog and soothes the fears of those who look for their pets and the pets of others to become rabid while the mercury is high. The term dog days, it is pointed out, comes from Roman times and relates to the rising of the Dog Star, Sirius, simultaneously with the sun during the hottest period of the year.

Hot weather does not produce rabies, which is a germ disease, communicated only through the saliva of infected animals. Statistics show that it is slightly more prevalent in early spring than at any other season, probably because dogs and men, pent up all winter, are moving about to a greater extent. Through elimination of its victims, rabies actually decreases as hot weather approaches.

If dogs are to be muzzled, medical authorities point out, they should be muzzled constantly and not simply in midsummer.

The direct rays of the sun often produce in young and nervous dogs a violent seizure in which the animal snaps and barks, trying to hide itself as though in terror. Rest in a cool dark place brings prompt recovery, but many a dog has been killed, speculatively while in one of these fits.

Dogs that have bitten persons or other dogs and are suspected of having rabies should not be killed unless they are unmanageable. The police department or a veterinarian should keep such a dog confined under observation to make a diagnosis.

If the dog is killed, its brain and spinal cord should be sent to the university laboratory. Early use of the Pasteur treatment is effective insurance against the development of the disease.

NEWSPAPER CONSERVATISM.

NEW MEXICO newspapers will do well, so long as our present liberal law remains on the statute books, to follow the example in conservatism set by the Tulsa, Oklahoma, Daily World.

The World recently was sued for \$50,000 for libel, by an irate citizen who claimed to have been slandered. It now takes no chances at all.

In referring to a dog that bit eight men in quick succession, as it traveled down a Tulsa street, the World says:

"It is alleged that the dog was mad."

## ENGLAND TAKES

(Continued from Page Three.)

state department notwithstanding a report that her purpose is to replenish coal and ammunition chests of German cruisers reported hovering around New York, seeking means to continue their voyages to home waters or some other place of safety.

Also it was declared there is no prohibition in international law against the sale by Americans of any quantity of military supplies, coal or other contraband of war to the aid of a belligerent government.

### CAREFUL GUARD ON CANADIAN SHIP CANAL.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 4.—The Canadian Soo ship canal is being guarded day and night by secret service agents of the Dominion of Canada. Shipping on the great lakes would be seriously affected if the locks were tampered with.

### ALL BRITISH SHIPPING WARNED TO COVER

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—The British consul general in Philadelphia, Sir Wilfred Powell, today received from Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary at London, the following cablegram: "Urgent. You should warn the British merchant ships not to proceed to or enter German ports until further notice. British ships being detained already in German ports."

## CLEANER LIVING IS CONQUERING THE WHITE PLAGUE

Industrial Relations Commission Learns that Education is Doing Much Among Laboring Men in West.

Lead, S. D., Aug. 4.—Cleaner living is reducing tuberculosis among employees of the Homestake Mining company. Dr. F. L. Kluhous, head of the company hospital, told the federal industrial relations commission today.

"Our employees are learning to sleep with open windows and not to crowd themselves into rooms," he said. "Until recent years many foreign born families kept as many roomers as they could possibly accommodate. When the three a day shift rule went into effect some houses had three sets of men sleeping in them in a single day. Since we have been able to make people realize that they must have more light and room, tuberculosis has been reduced."

The commission planned to close its hearing at noon today and leave for Butte.

## DELANO OF CHICAGO ACCEPTS PLACE ON RESERVE BOARD

President Wilson fills Vacancy Caused by Withdrawal of Jones and Sends New Nomination to Senate Today.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Frederick A. Delano of Chicago has accepted a place on the federal reserve board and President Wilson will send his nomination to the senate today.

Mr. Delano's nomination was sent to the senate by the president during the afternoon and at once was referred to the banking committee.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS RECORDED LAST WEEK

Maria N. Griego de Zamora, et al. to Robert E. Dietz, piece of land in Bernalillo county.  
Margaret Strong to A. Michael, lots 1 and 12, block "C," Atlantic and Pacific addition.  
Jose Chavez, et al. to Jesus Romero and wife, a piece of land in precinct No. 15.  
Alan Montoya and wife to Benigno Araya, et al. piece of land in San Jose, precinct No. 1.  
Manuel A. Apodaca, et al. to Benigno Araya, 4 pieces of land in precinct No. 1.  
J. Benson Newell and wife to E. Finney. No description.

### MANY ATTEND RECEPTION TO RETIRING PREACHER

Parishioners and friends of Rev. H. P. Williams to the number of 100 attended the farewell reception to him and Mrs. Williams in the parlors of the Gold and Broadway church last evening. Mr. Williams is soon to go to Spokane to teach in a bible college.

The program at the reception included music and speeches. Rev. Neil Ferguson and Rev. C. A. Foreman, of the Presbyterian church, Rev. J. L. Seder and D. A. Porterfield spoke.

### TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR RENT—Five-room house almost new, with sleeping porch; modern; corner High and Haselwood, two blocks from Second ward school. Will return rooms and furnish interior for good tenant. \$12.50 monthly. Inquire Geo. P. Leonard, 214 South Walter St. Phone 108.

## ANNE IVES Mascot

By H. M. EGBERT

Illustrations by O. IRWIN MYERS

(Copyright 1913 by W. G. Chapman)

(Continued from Saturday.)

"I am unfortunately aware of that," he answered. "Nevertheless, you shall have the complete liberty. Until I win your love I shall never molest you. You will be free to come and to go; I only ask you to go through the form of the ceremony with me."

"You may plead forever," I answered, "but you will waste your breath. I do not believe a word of your connection of falsehoods, and, if I did, I would not marry you."

"Not to save Clichy?"  
"How—how?" I stammered.  
"Marry me and, on the day of the ceremony—as soon as the union has been pronounced—I will present your grandfather with a full and free release."

"You will induce your father to forego his revenge?" I cried. "You lack the power monsieur. Not for a thousand worlds would he be talked now, after these years of scheming."

"He must," answered Leopold. "I have him in my power. He knows it; that is why he made terms with me."

"How?"  
"Because I hold your bonds," he answered. "You know their value now."

"They are his; I have sold them."  
"Anne," said by perpetrator, "we are wasting words. Can I never convince you? Listen. Give me your solemn promise to marry me and, on the morning of the ceremony I will restore Clichy to your grandfather. And the chevalier shall go free."

"Wait—wait!" I cried desperately, trying to pierce the tangled net of cunning that surrounded me. "Give me until tomorrow to make my decision."

Suddenly he seized my hand.  
"O, Anne, be wise," he cried. "I love you; I worship you; you are the one woman I have loved out of all who have come into my life. You can redeem me with your goodness. Marry me and I swear to heaven that I will adore you, I will be your slave. I will consecrate my life to you. I love you Anne."

And falling at my feet, he poured forth a more impassioned plea to me. It was impossible to mistake the sincerity of his passion; I could not but recognize that in this, at least, he was not base. I turned away and left him kneeling in the path.

In the hallway I met Charles. I feared that he would see my agitated face, but his own was so disordered that I feared that the greatest of sorrows must have come to him.

"The comet!" I gasped; and then I noticed that in one hand he held a can of horseshoe.

"My monoplane," he answered wildly. "I am going to burn her, Anne. She shall never fall into his clutches, she who bore us aloft that splendid day—"

"I took the can from him. 'Wait until tomorrow, Charles,' I whispered. 'Much may happen by then.' I left him standing irresolute and went up to my room and sat down in a chair. I did not weep. My brain was in a whirl, and a thousand thoughts and doubts oppressed me. Magnif's threats, his infamous suggestions as to the honor of my fiancé, the imminent loss of Clichy—all this presented aspects and I strove dimly to pierce to the heart of the problem which confronted me.

If I married Magnif, Clichy would at least be saved. That seemed the chief consideration. My happiness—that of Charles, even, was nothing compared to the preservation of the old home that had withstood so many vicissitudes. Other women, braver than I, had sacrificed themselves in the past for Chateau Clichy. Then why not I, even though I should kill myself afterwards?

Then, in the midst of these cogitations there flashed into my mind, in the most inconspicuous way, the memory of Mr. Spratt.

Angrily I sought to free myself from this recollection. What had this little Winnipeg teacher to do with my present troubles? He was the last, the very last and least thought that should come to me. But my mind wandered, and again I seemed to see him bidding me a timid farewell upon the Winnipeg platform. "My great work, Miss Ives," he panted, offering me the code. "The work of many years. This it; you will need it in France."

How plain in my mind's eye that I seemed to visualize him in the room, and I pressed my fingers hard upon my eyelids in a fruitless effort to dismiss him. I rose at last, still miserably uncertain. My suitcase lay packed upon the bureau and, opening it, I caught sight of that wretched gift of Mr. Spratt to me. I raised it; an envelope fell from beneath the paper cover. I opened it—and recoiled with a suppressed scream.

Five bank-notes, of the value of one hundred pounds apiece, littered upon the floor. Five hundred pounds! Twenty-five hundred dollars, twelve thousand five hundred francs! The interest upon the mortgage!

It was the prize money that Charles had won that day in England when he made his aeroblane flight with me.

which the secretary of the aviation meet, obstinately assuming me to be his wife, had thrust into my hands that evening of our chance encounter at Charing Cross station. I had put the money away in Mr. Spratt's book and wholly forgotten it.

I think I must have gone mad with joy, for I ran down the stairs, waving the money wildly, shouting incoherently. On the way down I encountered Charles. I shook the bank-notes into his face and rushed on past him. The comte and his daughter were in the drawing room and came out as I descended; I waved the money at them and ran on into the library. Magnif was there, seated in an arm chair, reading a newspaper. As I entered he rose and came toward me, a light of triumph in his eyes.

"You have come to accept, Anne," he cried.

"I have come to pay your blood fee," I cried wildly, and flung the notes down on the table. "Take these and go. Go! Never let me see you again. You understand?" I babbled on. "Go! Go!"

Then everything swam around me. The old comte caught me from behind and supported me as I fell fainting into his arms.

### CHAPTER VII.

The Stolen Treaty.

Magnif lay down his hand, and I hid his cards stacked.

At last the day arrived on which the safe containing my bonds was to be opened. My bonds, I say—well, hardly mine, since I had blindly sold them to the banker for a paltry \$10,000, not knowing their value to him, when I might have utilized his need of them to force Magnif to release my grandfather from his mortgage. I reflected with some bitterness upon my folly. Still, even \$10,000 was not to be despised. That would enable my grandfather to meet his interest and thus retain Clichy for at least two years, during which period much might occur.

As to the future of myself and Charles I dared not think. Marriage was out of the question under the present circumstances. Every penny that could be scraped together had gone to pay the interest on that miserable mortgage, and in three months more the interest must again be met.

"We shall be driven to giving exhibitions in our monoplane for bare living, sun-goggles," said Charles to me gaily. I could not re-echo my fiancé's mirth. Since the loss or theft of the treaty draft Charles had been suspended from his office in the diplomatic service of France. I feared, too, that suspicion had fallen on him. He had no other source of income than his meager pay as captain in an infantry regiment, from which he had been detached for special service of the state.

(Continued Tomorrow Afternoon.)

Page Says Hunters Should Visit His Section of State

Puerto de Luna, N. M., August 1, 1914.

Editor Evening Herald, Albuquerque, N. M.

Dear Sir: In the Journal of the 29th ult. the president of the Albuquerque Game Protective association, says that I am in error about the gentle turtle dove. I am not in error. Bulletin No. 212 is nothing new to me. We all know that doves eat weed seed and we know that at wheat harvest and right now they are eating milo maize off the head and will kill corn later, and if the stomach of one dove contained as much weed seed as the bulletin says, how much grain will it contain at the time doves eat little else?

Perhaps as I am next to nature here, and have been nearly all my life, I could give the Game Protective association the history of the dove from the time it was let out of Noah's ark to the present day.

Suffice it to say the present law is alright and the shortage of the season is not needed in our state, and my notice was only called to the matter by the Protective Game association's wanting to cut short the dove and prolong the migratory bird season.

Any sportsman knows that it takes a good shot to get a good bag of doves at any time, and after they have been shot at a few days they get very wild, and are hard to even "put." There are thousands in this valley. I can hear their "coo-coo" from where I write.

FRANK N. PAGE, Deputy U. S. and State Game Warden.

\$1000 REWARD, \$1000  
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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## THEN and NOW

AUGUST 4, 1914.

One hundred and twenty-four years ago today George Washington signed the congressional act which established the United States revenue cutter service. It thus became the first maritime force of the American republic. Fifteen months later there were ten revenue cutters afloat, offered by veterans of the old continental navy. These vessels constituted the only armed force afloat belonging to the United States for the following six years. Their duties were to patrol the coast, extending in those days from Maine to Georgia, to prevent smuggling, and to enforce the few maritime laws existing under the treasury department. It remained in the discretion of the president to send them to war under the navy. Fighting French privateers in 1798, the revenue cutters captured eighteen of the twenty-two prizes taken by the United States. In the war of 1812 they captured the first prize ship, and fought gallantly throughout the war. They fought in the Mexican war; one of the cutters accompanied the naval expedition against Paraguay in 1858. During the Civil war, they fought with the navy and helped to maintain the blockade of southern ports. In the Spanish-American war, a revenue cutter accompanied Dewey into Manila bay, while the capture of those feathers, he received medals for its successful rescue of Ensign Stanley's helpless torpedo boat at Cardenas, Cuba.

Today forty-three armed cutters, bays and launches, manned by 1,175 officers and enlisted men, are scouring the seas as Uncle Sam's "watch-dogs of the sea." The majority are stationed along the coast of the United States ready to steam where duty calls. One may be going to sea to blow up a derelict that has become dangerous to navigation; another searching a ship for smuggled goods or examining her sailing papers; while a third may be on the way to suppress mutiny or piracy, or to enforce neutrality laws of American ports. The revenue cutter collector is empowered to enforce nearly every law bearing upon the maritime interests. They protect the seal fisheries of Alaska, and patrol the coast in search of vessels in distress during the winter months. Under a recent regulation they patrol the transatlantic lane of travel to warn all vessels of any nation of the danger of floating icebergs, such as the one that sank the Titanic. They enforce quarantine regulations; they patrol the coasts of four southern states, which were suffering under an epidemic of yellow fever in 1905. They penetrate to the Arctic regions to bring succor to stranded whaling ships. It was in 1897-8 that a cutter raced through a thousand miles of ice packs to rescue whalers frozen in at Point Barrow before they starved to death. For this exploit, congress passed a resolution of thanks.

## Putting it Up to Springer at Springer

They say Charley Springer is trying to grow feathers on the Republican peace dove, recently injured at a Republican love feast in Bernalillo county.—Carrizosa News.

Mr. Springer, being the heaviest grower in Colfax county and about the biggest rancher in the state, is probably the best qualified, and if anyone can grow those feathers, he can. Besides being a progressive citizen with progressive ideas, Mr. Springer is the most successful and best politician in the Republican ranks of the state. He does not work with a brass band accompaniment, but his work is quiet, yet effective.

## There's a Reason

(Roy Shandah-American.)  
We have decided to attend the meeting of the New Mexico Editorial association at Albuquerque next month. We are especially interested in some matters that are to be discussed at this meeting and a special invitation was all we needed to make us attend. This we have received and we are glad to be recognized as a part of the great educational factor that is to free New Mexico from medieval conditions and make her a modern state.

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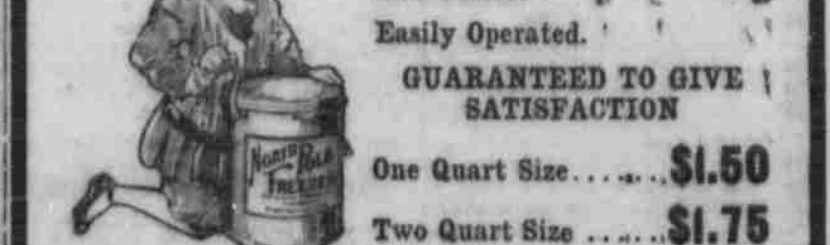
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